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President KIM IL SUNG Gives On-the-Spot Guidance to Countryside, Praises Farmers for Record Bumper Crops

According to KCNA reports, President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in South Pyongan Province (Sep. 15-20), South Hwanghae Province (Sep. 25-27) and North Hwanghae Province (Sep. 24, 27 and 28).

He inspected many cooperative farms, a fruit farm and factories in the provinces. He praised the farmers for their richest crops unparalleled in agricultural history since the founding of the DPRK, taking measures to thoroughly prevent the influence of the cold front, and assigned work in detail to do farming better and radically improve the people's livelihood next year.

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S. Pyongan Province

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave on-the-spot guidance to cooperative farms and industrial establishments in South Pyongan Province between September 15 and 20.

The great leader first inspected fields of many cooperative farms in Pyongwon, Sukchon, Mundok, Kaechon and Anju counties, acquainting himself in detail with farming there.

Walking together with cooperative farmers along a footpath between paddy fields of Yoldusamchollh-bol Plain where the crop was doing well, the great leader feasted his eyes with satisfaction on the fields where rice ripened well thanks to the thorough application of the Juche-based farming method. He praised the farmers, saying that rice has ripened very well. He personally pulled up a root of rice and counted its stalks, saying how important it was to properly distribute rice strains.

Noting that rice crop ruled good, its plant not falling in any plot, though there had been strong wind this year, the great leader said that it was because rice had been tended with good care and fertilizers had been applied in the proper season on a scientific basis. He highly praised this success as a revolution in rice farming.

After seeing how rice crop had done, the great leader went round maize fields promising a plenteous harvest.

Not minding a drizzling rain, the fatherly leader, in company with co-op farmers, skirted on foot fields of the Oeso and Ryongjin Cooperative Farms in Kaechon county which had lifted the first torches in maize farming in our country, personally plucked ears of maize and counted their grains, weighed them and expressed satisfaction, saying that it was well ripe.

While giving the on-the-spot guidance to the cooperative farms in the province, the great leader personally met leading functionaries of the counties and farm management workers, workteam and sub-workteam heads and many co-op farmers, heard from them detailed reports on the successes and experiences in this year's farming and showed deep satisfaction over the bumper crops hitherto unparalleled which had been achieved despite adverse weather.

This year it is confidently foreseen in all the areas and all the farms in South Pyongan Province, whether in the plain, in-between or mountainous areas that a grain harvest much greater than last year's peak will be reaped.

According to a preliminary estimation, this year Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties, main rice producers of the country, and all other counties in plain areas are expected to increase the per hectare yield of rice by between 700 kilograms and more than one ton as compared with last year and, in Kaechon and Anju counties and other in-between and moutainous areas, it is confidently expected that the yield of maize per hectare will show a rise of more than one ton above last year.

Now, the cold front is affecting all the continents and regions of the world. In many countries crops are withering in worst drought and arable land is being devastated by floods to work havoc with farming.

This year, the cold front has seriously affected the farming of our country, too. The spring temperature was unusually low, a long spell of severe drought came with spring and summer, there were untimely downpours and heavy wind. Thus the weather was as unfavourable for agricultural production as never before.

But, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the radiant rays of the rural theses, our country has successfully overcome the influence of the cold front and has brought about rich crops which firmly promise a record harvest ever since the founding of the Republic.

This highest harvest expected after such most unfavourable weather as this year is entirely attributable to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader.

This year, too, the great leader who gives detailed guidance to the rural work, always attaching great importance to it, defined the agricultural front as one of our main fronts, wisely took all necessary measures to keep away the influence of the cold front. He convened a national meeting of agricultural activists to rouse the whole Party and the entire people "Once Again for the Capture of the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain This Year!"

The fatherly leader showed warm solicitude so that this year, too, the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people might turn out to powerfully support the agricultural front on the biggest ever scale and saw to it that vast farm work including the transplantation of rice seedlings and maize seedlings raised in humus pots was carried out qualitatively in good time.

After acquainting himself with the farming in South Pyongan Province, the great leader called a consultative meeting of agricultural functionaries in the province.

Attending it together with agricultural functionaries in South Pyongan Province were Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, chairmen of the provincial administrative committees and chairmen of the provincial rural economy committees.

At the consultative meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly appraised the tremendous successes registered in agricultural production this year and assigned work in detail to do farming better and radically improve the people's livelihood next year.

Making the intermediary summing up of this year's farming at the consultative meeting, the great leader clarified the concrete tasks to effect a greater upsurge in grain production next year.

The great leader set the goal of increased grain production next year and took measures to thoroughly prevent the influence of the cold front—to correctly sum up this year's farming and derive proper experiences and lessons at all units and, especially, correctly distribute the varieties on the principles of right crop on right soil and right crop in right season, well establish a scientific manuring system for the maximum efficacy of fertilizers and vigorously carry out dry-field irrigation projects and afforestation and water conservancy—in order to scale a higher eminence of grain.

At the consultative meeting the great leader also indicated ways for further enhancement of the people's living standards on the basis of the successes registered in agricultural production this year and gave tasks to speedily develop the food processing industry including the task to build up well the cornstarch factories and increase production there.

Prior to the consultative meeting, the great leader guided on the spot the work of major industrial establishments in South Pyongan Province and put forward programmatic tasks.

President Kim Il Sung goes round the Ryongjin Cooperative Farm, Kaechon county, S. Pyongan Province. (KCNA Radiophoto)

S. Hwanghae Province

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung guided on the spot cooperative farms and a fruit farm in South Hwanghae Province in the period between September 25 and 27 after his on-the-spot guidance to cooperative farms and industrial establishments in South Pyongan Province.

The great leader personally went round the combined fruit farm in Kwail county and various cooperative farms in the province to acquaint himself with the results of farming and highly praised the agricultural working people in the province for having brought bumper crops previously unknown, despite the severe influence of the cold front this year.

In South Hwanghae Province, crops have done so well that an increase of over one ton in rice and 800 kilograms in maize per hectare on an average is confidently foreseen this year compared with last year when the farming was unusually successful and a leaping turn has been made in all branches of agricultural production—fruit, vegetable and industrial crop farming, etc.

As in all other areas of our country, such bumper harvest in South Hwanghae Province unprecedented in history this year is entirely attributable to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader and a shining fruit of the Juche-based farming method.

The great leader visited the Combined Fruit Farm in Kwail County, a famous large-scale one, and expressed satisfaction over the plentiful fruits.

The great leader stepped onto the observatory and said with deep emotion that once useless hills overgrown with low pine trees, which were forsaken in the past, have been turned today into an endless expanse of fruit farm, precious wealth of the country, looking over the gratifying view of the vast fruit tree forests of 8,000 hectares spreading to the distant West Sea.

After making a round of the Combined Fruit Farm in Kwail County which has turned into a large-scale fruit base whose annual production of fruits will go beyond 100,000 tons within a few years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a consultative meeting of central and local functionaries in the fruit growing domain and gave them programmatic teachings indicating the way of a new turn in the development of fruit farming in our country.

During the on-the-spot guidance, the great leader convened a consultative meeting of agricultural functionaries, deeply acquainted himself with the situation of farming in the province, and clarified tasks for constantly registering shining successes in agricultural production.

In this period, the great leader also convened a consultative meeting of industrial functionaries in the province and taught them that efforts should be concentrated, above all, on the development of the food processing, fruit processing and agricultural produce processing industries in South Hwanghae Province, a major agricultural production base, and told them that the locally-controlled industry should be further developed for the steady enhancement of the people's living standard.

N. Hwanghae Province

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave on-the-spot guidance to cooperative farms and factories in North Hwanghae Province for three days—September 24, 27 and 28.

Overcome with boundless emotion and joy were the farmers in the province who met in their fields visited by a rich harvest and made a proud report to the fatherly leader who brings bumper crops every year to the socialist cooperative fields throughout the country with his energetic guidance and deep care, continuing with his on-the-spot guidance to the countryside, busy as he is with state affairs.

Like all other socialist rural communities of our country boundlessly prospering under the radiant rays of the theses on the rural question, all the rural villages of North Hwanghae Province reaped an unusually rich harvest again this year, overcoming the serious influence of the cold front thanks to the wise leadership and profound benevolence of the great leader.

This year the cooperative farms in North Hwanghae Province expect an increase of 800 kilograms in rice and one ton in maize per hectare output on an average compared with last year, the peak year.

Walking in company with farmers in the rice and maize fields in Hwangju and Pongsan-bol Plain visited by a bumper harvest, the fatherly leader acquainted himself in detail with the distribution of crops and the application of chemical fertilizers, and highly praised the farmers of the province for having done well this year's farming in accordance with the requirements of the Juche-based farming method.

In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Ryongchon, Chimchon and Oesang Cooperative Farms, acquainted himself with maize farming and directed deep attention to the question of bringing the non-paddy fields under irrigation.

This year Kumchon county, Sohung county and other rural communities in North Hwanghae Province brought about a great innovation in maize farming by further expanding the success gained in irrigation and extensively introducing irrigation into non-paddy fields. They registered a shining success—producing 2 to 2.5 more tons of maize per hectare in the irrigated fields than in the unirrigated fields.

The respected and beloved leader, conversing in a familiar way with cooperative farm managerial workers, workteam heads and members in the fields, asked them how wide the acreage of irrigated non-paddy fields is and how great the difference in the per hectare yield between the irrigated and unirrigated fields is. He said how good it is to overcome more successfully the influence of the cold front through the irrigation of non-paddy fields and produce more by raising the efficacy of chemical fertilizers and shared joy with them.

The bumper harvest in our country this year is attributable entirely to the wise leadership and profound solicitude of the respected and beloved leader.

With a far-reaching plan to lay a solid foundation for reaping bumper crops under whatever weather conditions in our socialist countryside by remaking and taming nature on a vast scale, the great leader put forward the original policy of giving precedence to irrigation in the rural technical revolution and personally went to the spot on many occasions to guide in the van the gigantic nature-remaking work for watering all the paddy and non-paddy fields in North Hwanghae Province.

This year, too, the great leader personally visited many cooperative farms in North Hwanghae Province and gave minute teachings on the whole work of farming, taking measures to produce decayed soil of good quality for introducing maize plants raised in humus pots on a big scale and cold frame rice seedlings one hundred per cent, establish a scientific manuring system for an effective use of fertilizers and prevent drought and flood damages, and so on. This made it possible to successfully get over the influence of the cold front and reap an unprecedentedly rich harvest in all rural villages of the province from plain areas to in-between and mountainous areas.

The great leader visited again North Hwanghae Province, all the rural villages and fields of which were overflowing with the joy of bumper crops, and guided the farming work of the cooperative farms down to details on the spot and then called a consultative meeting of agricultural functionaries in the province.

At the consultative meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the successes made by the agricultural working people of the province in this year's agricultural production and gave programmatic teachings for bringing about a new upsurge in the struggle for attaining a higher target of grain production next year.

At the consultative meeting the great leader said that a big reserve for increased production of grain in North Hwanghae Province lay in the irrigation of non-paddy fields and taught that in the domain of the rural economy efforts should be concentrated next year on extensively carrying on projects to irrigate non-paddy fields in the province.

The fatherly leader stressed that all the cooperative farms, on the basis of the successes made in irrigation and experiences gained in introducing irrigation into non-paddy fields, should survey and grasp those non-paddy fields which can be brought under irrigation and push ahead with the projects quickly.

The fatherly leader also taught that crops should be distributed properly on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and a scientific manuring system thoroughly established to raise the efficacy of chemical fertilizers to the maximun in accordance with the requirements of the Juche-based farming method by drawing on the experience and lessons gained in this year's farming.

The fatherly leader said that as the immediate task a vigorous struggle should be waged to bring in rich crops in time and produce much decayed soil of good quality needed for raising maize seedlings in humus pots and rice seedlings in cold beds next year.

At the consultative meeting the great leader directed deep attention to the development of pomiculture and put forward the task to manure and tend fruit trees well and actively introduce mechanization in fruit growing for radically increasing the fruit output.

Before the consultative meeting, the great leader guided the work of the Sariwon Cornstarch Factory on the spot and stressed that various kinds of foodstuffs should be produced and supplied in greater quantities to further improve the people's lives on the basis of the successes registered in this year's farming.

The teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, during his on-the-spot guidance to North Hwanghae Province serve as a programmatic guide-line to be held fast to by our Party and people in consolidating our revolutionary base as firm as a rock by vigorously accelerating the overall socialist construction including agricultural production.

President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm in N. Hwanghae Province. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Downtown of Mozambique Capital Named "Kim Il Sung Street"

PYONGYANG, Sep. 23 (KCNA)—The Mozambican Government recently decided to call the street in front of the university, a downtown of Maputo, the capital, the "Kim Il Sung Street" naming after the great leader, according to a report from Maputo.

This is an expression of the unanimous reverence and respect of the Mozambican people for the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

63rd Educational Aid Fund Sent to Koreans in Japan

PYONGYANG, Sep. 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, sent again a huge amount of educational aid fund and stipends for the development of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

The great leader entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

At the instance of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remitted 633,204,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, thanks to the paternal solicitude of the fatherly leader.

The educational aid fund and stipends the fatherly leader has sent in 63 installments for the children of compatriots in Japan, always concerned to provide the children of overseas compatriots with the same opportunity of study as that for the children and youth in the homeland, amount to 21,974,808,533 yen in Japanese currency.

Why and How Record Crops Are Reaped; Cold-Weather Damage Minimized

Unique Agricultural Policy

This year, 1976 witnessed a worldwide low farm production because of unusually bad weather.

In France, the third largest exporter of farm output, the output of wheat, barley and maize are estimated to decrease 30%, 40% and 50%, respectively, owing to the hottest summer since 1921.

Thailand called the "rice granary" of Southeast Asia is also suffering from damage to crops due to drought.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea presents a striking contrast to them.

Grain production in the DPRK has been increasing over 30% every year since 1972.

In 1974, the DPRK produced 7 million tons of grain and last year over 7.7 million tons.

This year, the plan to produce 8 million tons of grain is being successfully carried out.

President Kim Il Sung recently gave on-the-spot guidance to cooperative farms and industrial establishments in South Pyongan Province (Sept. 15-20), North and South Hwanghae Provinces (Sept. 24 to 28)—these are the granary areas of the DPRK.

Many counties in these provinces are expected to increase the per hectare yield of rice and maize by 700 kilograms or more than one ton as compared with last year.

This continued increase in crop production results from scientific farming methods and displays the incomparable superiority of the socialist rural economic system of the country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say at the national meeting of agricultural activists held on March 4 and 5 in Pyongyang this year:

"The Party's policy for overcoming the influence of the cold front should be more thoroughly carried out to develop the country's agricultural production uninterruptedly at a high rate, not affected in the least by any unfavourable meteorological and climatic conditions."

In recent years, the world meteorological and climatic conditions greatly changed under the influence of the cold front.

In the DPRK great attention is paid to the work of overcoming the influence of the cold front.

It took the following countermeasures to prevent cold winds caused by the southward movement of the cold front from doing damage to crops: First by applying cold-bed rice seedlings to all the paddy fields; second, by producing large quantities of compost; and third, by advancing the date of transplanting by one or two weeks.

Though the temperature in June this year was the lowest for that month since 1970, we succeeded in combatting the adverse effect of the low temperature.

Grain Production

(in thousand tons)

Year	Output	Year	Output
1945	2,400	1965	4,520
1948	2,670	1966	4,520
1951	2,450	1967	5,240
1952	2,320	1968	6,350
1953	2,450	1974	over 7,000
1956	2,870		
1957	3,200	1975	over 7,700
1958	3,700		
1960	3,800	1976	8,000 (target)
1961	4,830		
1962	5,000		

Nationwide Irrigation Network

The DPRK has suffered from dry weather as well as from cold winds this year. It had the longest spell of drought in the rainy season in the past 30 years, 30 to 50 % of last year's rainfall, during the rainy season. But it has overcome this difficulty with a complete irrigation system. The total length of irrigation canals is 37,600 km or about the same as the length of the earth's perimeter. Thus, 31 % of the total arable land is irrigated—the highest level in the world. In the DPRK, now a movement is being unfolded broader to increase irrigation systems including water retention and water sprinkling.

Scientific Methods

Agriculture is developing at a high speed in the DPRK because special significance is attached to the development of agriculture.

The DPRK launched a rural technical revolution of its own—irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization. The rural technical revolution shows the mettle of the Korean people who don't blindly follow models of other countries but apply them independently to the specific realities of their country. This is an instance to show that priority is given in the DPRK to the completion of irrigation systems.

The DPRK has an annual rainfall of 800 to 1,400 ml, with 60 to 70 % of the annual rainfall in July and August. This climatic condition is unfavorable for the production of grains.

The DPRK overcame this unfavorable climatic condition and succeeded in supplying sufficient food when it completed the irrigation project in 1960. In the DPRK, there are irrigation canals totaling 37,600km, in length, more than 1,100 draining and pumping stations and drainage canals of 1,460km so that paddy and non-paddy fields and agricultural products are protected from natural disasters.

Irrigation systems increased hydraulic power development and promoted the electrification of the country, which was completed in 1970. The completion of the electrification program, a link in the chain of cultural revolution, promotes the rural technical revolution and gives the peasants favorable conditions for study at night. At present, there is no farmhouse without electric supply. The annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounts to 1,600,000 kwh, close to the level in advanced countries.

The big stride in the mechanization of agriculture has brought industrialized agriculture close to reality. One tractor was in operation for every 100 hectares of arable land in 1964. At present four tractors are in operation in the plains and three in the intermediate and mountainous areas.

In agricultural work, 100 % of paddy and non-paddy fields ploughing is done by tractor, and 92 % of rice transplanting and 100 % of thrashing and transport are done with the help of machines.

Eight or nine tractors are needed for every 100 hectares of arable land, if agriculture is completely mechanized. This question is expected to be solved successfully in the near future in the DPRK.

A large number of tractors are sent to the countryside, with backing of the industrial sector in rapid progress.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant was completed in 1973. Then its annual production of tractors totaled 30,000, 10 times that in the previous year. The manufacturing processes have been automated at the Sungri (victory) Automobile Plant.

The big leap of the industrial sector has given support to the agricultural sector, remarkably promoting the industrialization of agriculture.

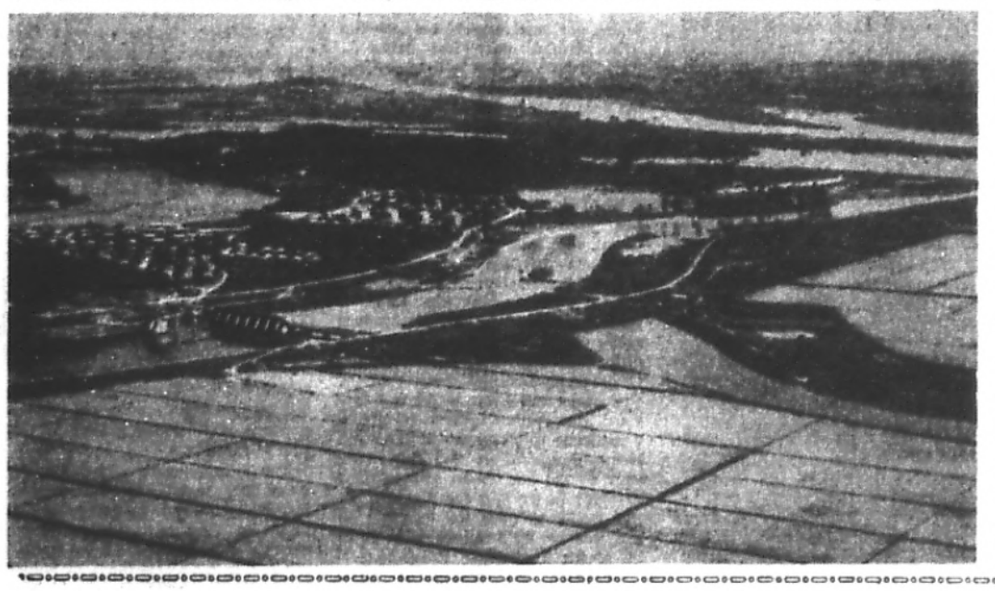
The chemicalization of agriculture has been further pushed ahead.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per hectare of cultivated land reaches one ton or more, with their qualitative composition improved further, while microelement fertilizers suitable to the soil and crops of the country are produced and supplied in large quantities.

The rural technical revolution is going very well, in keeping with specific soil and climatic conditions, with the result that the DPRK is rapidly increasing agricultural production to settle its food problem, as shown by the table.

At present, 3,000,000 tons of grain is sufficient to meet the domestic demand of the DPRK. So it has become a good exporting country with exportable surpluses.

A bumper crop makes co-op farmers joyful.



◀Effective irrigations run across the countryside of the DPRK.

Crop Failure Again in South Korea

South Korea linked with the northern half of the DPRK by the same land has been visited by a crop failure again this year owing to the anti-popular agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Drought

Rice seedlings could not be transplanted in time in south Korea and even the transplanted rice seedlings dried up due to the shortage of water.

Drought damages were reported from all the rural villages of south Korea. Especially serious are damages in North and South Chungchong, Kyonggi and south Korean Kangwon Provinces.

Transplanted rice seedlings withered in over 35,000 hectares of rice fields in Chinchong, Koesan, Umsong and Chungwon counties of North Chungchong Province.

Drought played havoc with rice fields in Uijongbu and Yangju, Pochon and Paju counties in the northern region of Kyonggi Province and in Chunchon and Wonju, Hoengsong and Nyongwol counties of south Korean Kangwon Province, and all other parts, too.

Non-paddy field farming was also greatly affected by drought.

Low temperature and drought greatly damaged barley and wheat farming in south Korea, the sown seeds failed to sprout and even the sprouted crop could not grow or withered during a long spell of drought.

Such dry field crops as bean, maize, pepper, tobacco, cucumber and sweet potato did not grow well or dried up in Ryongin, Paju, Kwangju, Ryongchon and Pochon counties of Kyonggi Province, in the areas north of Chonan of South Chungchong Province, many areas of south Korean Kangwon Province and all other areas of south Korea.

Flood

Eighty-two per cent of the south Korean rivers are left without embankments to speak of. Flood inundates or washes away a large acreage of farm land. It causes crop damages amounting to 19,500 million *won* every year in the south Korean countryside.

Blight

Worse still, crops were seriously damaged by plant diseases and noxious insects which rapidly spread in south Korea on an unprecedented scale.

Even according to extremely doctored figures released by the south Korean puppets, as of August 22, plant diseases and noxious insects were sweeping over 254,400 hectares of paddy fields, 73 % greater than the figure of the corresponding period last year, and the damaged acreage exceeded 399,700 hectares in mid-September.

The south Korean puppets cried that a decrease of about one million tons in grain output this year is inevitable because of blight which swept the whole area of south Korea.

Frost

On top of drought, flood and blight, frost damages are adding to the worries of the south Korean peasants.

The rice ears failed to come into being and even the rice plants which came into ear could not bear fruits due to frost damages in Andong, Yongju, Ponghwa and Ryechon areas of North Kyongsang Province.

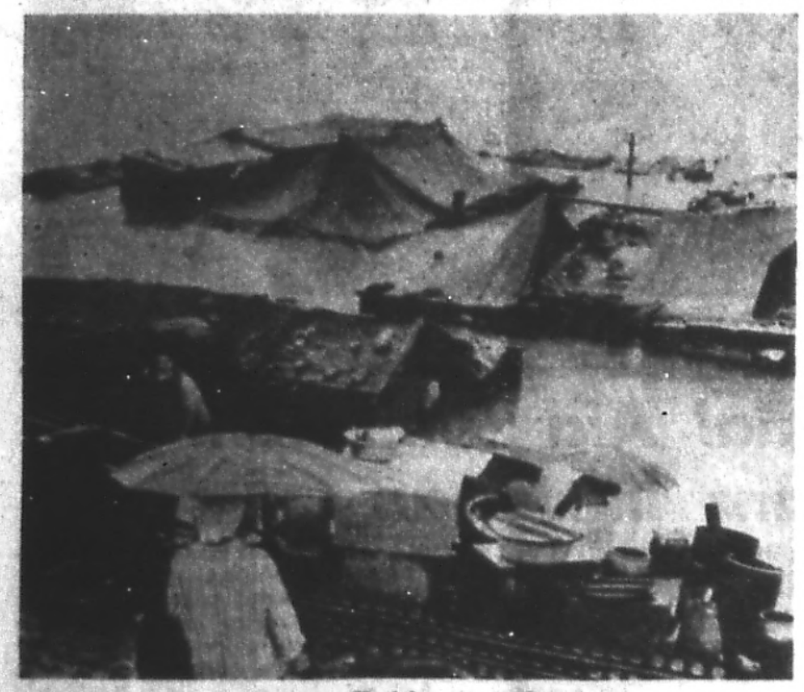
Such damages were reported also from south Korean Kangwon Province.

South Korea, once known as a granary, produces only 50 % of the amount of its grain consumption. As a result, it has now turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import millions of tons of food grains every year.

No wonder, even the south Korean publications deplore that the whole of south Korea is suffering from "the worst famine in history" and "acute shortage of food."

This is attributable to the reactionary agricultural policy and anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who take no step for the development of agriculture while frantically accelerating war preparations on orders of the U.S. imperialists, their master.

An unheard-of drought has struck south Korea this year. A reservoir dried up in North Kyongsang Province. (Reproduced from the south Korean daily Kyonghyang Sinmun, July 27)



Flooded country shanties

South Korean peasants tread-thresh.

Visitor's Voice

Agriculture Looks Like Industry

By Koshimura Shinzaburo
Ex-President of Yokohama University, Japan

We, a seven-man academic delegation of Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 19 days from July 27 to August 15, 1975.

The 16 million population of the DPRK is not more than 6.3% of the total 1,000 million population of the socialist countries. This small and young country has taken the lead in abolishing taxation among all the socialist countries. It has lowered prices by 30% in a year, fulfilled the Six-Year Plan for development of the national economy one year and four months ahead of schedule. The people of the DPRK have challenged the 10 major economic targets and are now marching vigorously at Chollima (a legendary winged horse believed to run a thousand *ri* a day) speed toward the highest stage of the socialist economy.

All these facts cannot but be a matter of great interest to me who studies political economy.

First Irrigation System

In capitalist countries, industry is given priority over agriculture. But in the DPRK, agricultural workers are the reliable allies of industrial workers.

Mechanization of agriculture is being pushed ahead at an increasing tempo and a plan is under way to increase the number of tractors per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) from the present 3-4 to 10-12.

Peasants are being changed to highly cultured peasants through 11-year compulsory education and technical education.

Mechanization is realized in every field of agriculture, so that peasants are liberated from toilsome labor. They are also enjoying the eight-hour day and the class distinctions between industrial workers and peasants are disappearing.

Proceeding northward from Pyongyang in three Benz cars, we visited Lake Yonpung, an artificial lake, guided by members of the Korean Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The water supply systems in the DPRK are classified into four types. One is a type of irrigation and supply systems which supply fields with water through water pipes from artificial lakes; another is a type of collecting systems which recover water after use and channel it into proper waterways again; third is a type of drainage systems which pump out overflowing water after long rains; and the other is a type of water lifting systems which lift used water to artificial lakes on higher levels.

Next we visited the Kumsong Tractor Factory in Kangso *up*, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province spending one day there for the study of industrial activities.

The factory produces two types of tractors—the 75 h.p. and the 28 h.p. type.

About 1950 there was a small chemical factory here. Like other factories this was completely destroyed by indiscriminate bombings during the Korean War (1950-1953). In April, 1951, a new farm-machine factory was established according to the President's instructions and was named the Kyan Tractor Factory.

The important departments of this factory are automated or semi-automated. The factory has changed into a large all-round factory which carries out all operations from producing materials to processing and finishing.

The present production capacity is 30,000 tractors a year; 20,000 28 h.p. and 10,000 75 h.p. tractors. This means that it produces about 100 tractors on a daily average.

Appearance of Ideal Villages

In the DPRK two or three "ideal communist villages" such as were dreamt of by Robert Owen have already been realized.

One is Ryongmu, Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province. There a five-story building with a clock tower is set up in the center and around the building three- or four- story apartment houses and a warehouse are arranged. Every unit is equipped with a hot-water radiator. Farmers commute to farms by bus and they enjoy a complete eight-hour day.

In Oguk *ri*, Anak county, South Hwanghae Province, another "ideal village" was set up in June last year.

Every apartment house there is a two-, three-, or four- story one and on the first floor there are stores selling food and daily necessaries. In every district a day-nursery and a kindergarten are located. In the center of the village stands a cultural hall with about 800 seats. The village has a four-story senior and middle high school building, a hospital, and an office for popularizing agricultural science and techniques. Even a tractor-warehouse and a park are found there. We felt as if the "ideal village" Charles Fourier dreamt of had appeared on the earth.

Another noteworthy point is that in the northern coal fields, hundreds of modern facilities are provided throughout coal mines, coal pits, and faces. Transport work is said to have been mechanised and automated 100%.

Similar automation is planned to be implemented in every branch of industry including the iron industry.

If this plan is realized, Utopia such as has been dreamt of by many philosophers and thinkers since the days of ancient Rome and Greece will come true.

Mechanized harvesting in the socialist northern countryside

Railway Electrification Progresses Apace

The railway electrification project in the Chongjin-Musan section extending 100 kilometres in the northern region of Korea is now making brisk headway.

The builders are trebling the construction speed in building electric poles, traction transformer stations and bridges and laying the electric lines and rails.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We continue powerfully pushing ahead with railway electrification to ease a strain in transport. The electrification of major railway trunks has already been wound up in the main in our country. We plan to completely electrify in the future railway branch lines which have not yet been electrified."

The electrification of railway lines is being vigorously accelerated in the country in accordance with the teachings of the great leader.

The DPRK ranks among the world's advanced countries in the railway electrification.

The major railway trunks have long been electrified: 850 kilometres during the Seven-Year Plan period and more than 160 kilometres during the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The proportion of electrified railway lines reached 29.1 per cent in 1970.

At that time the figure stood at only 0.9 per cent in the United States, 16.4 per cent in Britain, 24.6 per cent in West Germany and 24.7 per cent in France.

Besides the speedy realization of railway electrification, a number of new railways have been laid in the DPRK.

The new railway lines extending more than 300 kilometres including the Chongra line (Chongjin-Rajin) were built, the narrow gauges were replaced with broad ones and many station yard tracks and lines for special use at industrial establishments were laid during the Seven-Year Plan.

The period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan witnessed the laying of 420 kilometres of lines including the Namsinuiju-Tokhyon line and the Unpa-Cholgwang line.

The nation's railways have developed into a perfect and independent modern railway transport relying on the solid combined rolling stock processing base.

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory and other modern railway factories are turning out many electric locomotives and modern diesel locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and other transport means suited to the country's actual conditions to meet the domestic requirements.

The volume of railway freight is rapidly growing with the introduction of electric and diesel locomotives.

It grew 1.7 times during the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Today the country's railways transport within 15 days as much freight as transported in one year before liberation.

Not only trunk lines but branch lines will be completely electrified in the future and the transport capacity more than trebled in the DPRK.

Transport workers of the Tanchon Youth Electric Locomotive Team transporting more freight to sites of grand socialist construction through the fierce speed battle.

Expanding Power Industry

The power production of our country is on a steady rise.

Entering the latter half of the year especially the thermal power plants have boosted the monthly output by 170 million kwh as against the record monthly average in the comparable period last year.

The workers of the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex chalked up in September a record since its commissioning by keeping the equipment in full-capacity operation while constantly renovating technique. Entering the latter half of the year, they have topped the monthly average of the first half by 70 million kwh.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant which has topped all its monthly and quarterly quotas is overfulfilling its daily assignments in September, too.

The workers of the Unggi Thermal Power Plant overfulfilled the August plan by 64.5 per cent. By keeping the generators in full-capacity operation, they are producing 15,000 more kw of electricity per hour these days as against the hourly output in August.

Today our country has laid a solid foundation to regularly produce a huge amount of power, irrespective of seasons, by properly operating the thermal power plant and hydro-power stations.

When we started industrialization, there were already in the northern half of the Republic reliable power bases including the Supung, Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang, Hochon-gang and Tokrogang Hydro-power Stations. Later, we have built such big hydro-power stations as the Kanggye Youth Power Station, the Unbong Power Station and the Sodusu Power Station and the large Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. Now the construction of the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant, the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Taebo Thermal Power Plant is in progress. Besides, a host of medium and small scale hydro-power stations and factory thermal power plants have made their appearance.

The fatherly leader defined it as a lawful demand in socialist economic construction to give definite precedence to the production of electric power, the main power operating industry, transportation and all other branches of the national economy and has wisely led the struggle for rapidly developing the power industry.

Our mighty socialist power industry which has progressed definitely ahead of other branches of the national economy produced 1,184 kwh of electric power per capita in 1970, thus ranking among the developed industrial states. During the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan till the end of August last year, its output grew 70 per cent.

It will jump to 50,000 million kwh in the next perspective plan period.

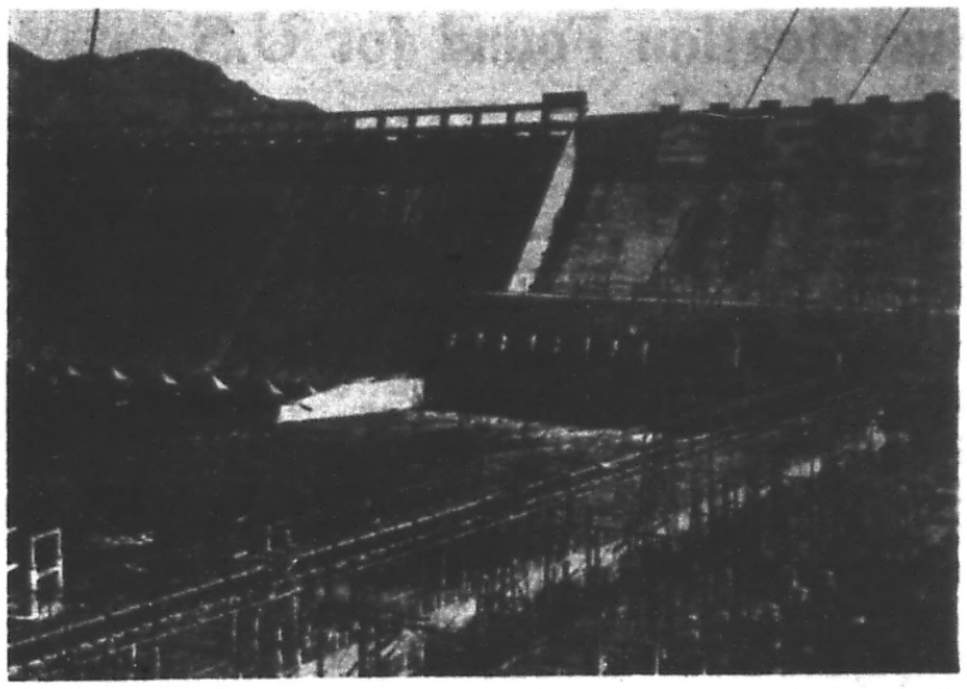
Our country is known to the world for its abundant hydraulic resources and is rich in coal.

South Korea also has rich hydraulic resources such as the Han-gang, Kum-gang, Rakdong-gang rivers and abundant coal deposits. But, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, zealously following the U.S. imperialists, colonial enslavement policy, do not develop them, but mainly build minor petroleum and diesel power plants dependent on imported fuel which requires much more expense. The power output of these south Korean thermal power plants depending entirely on imported fuel holds 86 per cent of the total.

In 1970 the per capita power output of south Korea was less than a quarter of that in the northern half of the Republic. And these years this insignificant power industry is in a deplorable state affected by the world-wide oil crisis.

This sharp contrast between the north and the south in power situation furnishes clearer proof of the correctness and great vitality of the line of building an independent national economy which the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward and the fulfilment of which he has led.

Our mighty independent power industry is a reliable guarantee for accelerating the grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. (KCNA)



Shown here is the Supung Power Station.

Kim Il Sung University 30 Years Old

Kim Il Sung University is the most prestigious university of the DPRK.

Kim Il Sung University was 30 years old on October 1, 1976.

The university was founded on the personal initiative of President Kim Il Sung on October 1, 1946.

The founding of the university was a great historic event that opened up an era of universities for the Korean people.

In the autumn of 1948, a new, modernly-equipped school building with a floor space of more than 13,500 square metres made its appearance at the foot of Moran-bong Hill. The university's technological, agricultural and medical departments later became such important colleges as the technical, agricultural and medical colleges, greatly contributing to the development of the education, sciences and technology of the DPRK. In 1950 the university produced the first contingent of national cadres.

Even in the difficult years of the Korean War, the university surmounting all trials went on training national cadres without let-up and sent its graduates to the front and the rear on two occasions.

Over the past 30 years, the university has grown in scale and the ranks of scholars have grown greatly as well.

At the time of its founding, the university had only seven faculties with an enrollment of more than 1,500 students. Today, the university has 12 faculties and post-graduate courses and a doctoral institute.

At the university more than 15,000 students are working hard at their studies while receiving stipends from the state.

The university has markedly improved its material foundations. It has the main building, school buildings No. 1 and No. 2 plus a modernly-equipped science library with 1,200 seats and 2,000,000 books, a publishing house putting out various kinds of teaching materials and a printing house.

School building No. 1 houses more than 400 modernly-furnished class rooms and all necessary laboratories and research rooms.

School building No. 2 is a 22-storeyed building with a floor space of over 85,000 square metres.

When school buildings No. 3 and No. 4, a big auditorium and a gymnasium are built, the university will form a fine "university village" on a building site of 1,560,000 square metres and with a total floor space of over 300,000 square metres.

In the DPRK where there was no college before the liberation, there are now over 150 universities and colleges, more than 600 higher special schools, and nearly one million students are being brought up as fully developed technicians and specialists.

A large army of intellecturals, one million strong, has been trained in the DPRK.

After building an army of intellectuals one million strong, the DPRK is now heading for the intellectualization of the entire society.

Press Comments

U.S. Plots to Save Racist Regime

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) runs an article exposing the U.S. imperialists' crafty move to save the racist regime whose doom has been sealed up.

The "peaceful settlement" of the southern African question and "policy switchover" advertised by the U.S. imperialists are nothing but a lie to pull the wool over the eyes of the people and a crafty trick to wreck and stifle the armed struggle of the southern African people, the article says.

Recalling that U.S. State Secretary Kissinger, styling himself as a "mediator" for the "peaceful settlement" of the question of "the black majority rule" in southern Africa, held repeated tete-a-tete with white racists, the article goes on:

The U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of racism, have fostered the southern African racists as a "shock force" for their African aggression and encouraged them to aggression against African countries in an attempt to realise their aggressive design on Africa. But now they loudly advertise that they stand for the abolition of the white racist rule and the establishment of the "black majority rule" in southern Africa. This is an insidious political intrigue.

At the Zurich talks and at a recent press conference Kissinger said that the United States opposes the settlement of the southern African question by "force" and "supports the black-white dialogue."

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are trying to emasculate the national liberation movement of the southern African people and force a compromise with the white racists upon the African people.

He went so far as to threaten and blackmail the African countries to accept his brigandish demand.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are pursuing a vicious aim to obliterate the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania and save the white racists from the crisis.

The article further says:

The U.S. imperialists' persistent intrigues in southern Africa are connected with the fact that they find it more difficult to realise their aggressive design on Africa.

The armed struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania is gaining in scope and strength in recent years, shaking the racist regime to its very foundation. This gravely threatens the military and strategic position of the U.S. imperialists and their economic concessions in this region.

Seized with extreme uneasiness and despair, the U.S. imperialists are frantically resorting to sinister tricks to wreck the national liberation movement in this region and stave off the final doom of the racist regime in order to maintain their strategic position and economic concessions in this region.

The article brands the U.S. imperialists as the supporter and patron of the southern African racists and as the vicious common enemy of the African people.

The southern African people who see through the wicked aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists will not be taken in by them no matter how loudly they talk about "peace" and "independence" wearing a lamb's skin, but will further heighten vigilance against their intrigues.

The Korean people, the article stresses, actively support and encourage the just liberation struggle of the southern African people and express militant solidarity with them.

In conclusion the article says: With no cunning artifice can the U.S. imperialists stamp out the national liberation struggle of the southern African people or save the racist regime from its doom.

Sure to emerge victorious is the sacred cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the African people for liquidating colonialism and racism in Africa and achieving the complete liberation of the continent.

20th Anniv. of African Party

Rodong Sinmun September 19 extended congratulations to the peoples of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands.

Noting that the founding of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands was an event of weighty importance in the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands for freedom and independence, the article said:

With the founding of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the struggle of the peoples of the two countries for freedom and liberation entered a new road of development.

The peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands under the correct leadership of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands waged a protracted struggle against the Portuguese colonialists, the article pointed out, and continued:

The independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands was a proud fruition of the arduous yet worthwhile struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation. It occasioned a new turn in the history of the two countries.

The independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands was a historic event reflecting the basic trend of the present time in which the peoples, once exploited and maltreated, have emerged as the masters in the arena of history. This proves again the truth that even the peoples of small countries can beat down the enemy and accomplish freedom and liberation, if they believe in their own strength and resolutely fight against foreign aggressors.

Referring to the successes made by the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands in the building of a new life, the article hailed them.

Noting that the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands actively support our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the article stressed:

The Korean people will as always actively support and encourage the two peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and for independence and actively strive to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

Madagascar's Anti-Imperialist, Independent Step

Rodong Sinmun on September 28 carries a commentary supporting the anti-imperialist, independent step of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to expel two villainous U.S. diplomats.

It says that the decision of the Malagasy Government to expel the rascals who had been engaged in an anti-government plot, while directly interfering in the internal affairs of Madagascar under the cloak of "diplomats" is a legitimate exercise of sovereignty. This is an expression of the unshakable determination of the Malagasy people to frustrate any interference in their internal affairs and subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and firmly defend the national independence and the country's sovereignty, the commentary stresses.

The Korean people fully support the determined and resolute anti-imperialist, independent step of the Malagasy Government and express firm solidarity with it.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists have tried to detach Madagascar from the road of anti-imperialism and independence, interfering covertly and overtly in her internal affairs, the commentary says: The anti-Malagasy act of the expelled U.S. diplomats was part of such moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Stressing that today the Malagasy people are closely united around President Didier Ratsiraka and filled with the firm determination to resolutely defend the national independence and the country's sovereignty, it goes on:

The Prime Minister of Madagascar declared that all the machinations of the imperialists and their stooges to obstruct the development of Madagascar along a progressive line would be smashed in the future, too.

The Malagasy people will thwart the imperialists' interference in their internal affairs and subversive manoeuvres at every step, firmly safeguard the sovereignty of the country and achieve shining victory in the struggle to build a new, prosperous Madagascar. (KCNA)

Need for New International Economic Order

The Conference of Developing Countries on Economic Cooperation successfully closed in Mexico.

The Mexico Conference on Economic Cooperation was one more step forward in the common struggle for destroying the old international economic order, establishing a new international economic order and strengthening the economic cooperation among the developing countries.

The struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces for smashing the old international economic order and setting up a new international economic order is a sacred struggle for fully exercising the already won national sovereignty not only at home but also in the external relations and building a truly free, independent and prosperous new society and new world; it is a matured, urgent question whose solution brooks no further delay in the development of international relations at the present juncture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and an important lever of domination and control, exploitation and plunder by imperialism. Therefore, the old international economic order established by the imperialists should be destroyed and a new international economic order based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and independence be set up."

In the past the imperialists and colonialists converted Asia, Africa and Latin America into supply bases of raw material, markets and zones of investments and amassed huge fortunes through the subjugating international economic order they had rigged up to freely oppress and exploit the peoples in these vast regions. Even today when the peoples of the tricontinental countries have won national independence and embarked upon the road of independent development, the U.S.-led imperialists continue plundering these regions of rich natural resources and precious fruits of labour with the old international economic order as a lever.

Gone never to return are the days when the imperialists and colonialists lorded it over on the globe. Today the peoples, once oppressed and exploited, have appeared on the historical scene as the master and are dominating the world. Under this condition, it is very unreasonable and intolerable and contradictory to the ideal of the times that the old international economic order set up by the imperialists is left intact.

The old international economic order is big fetters for the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces who are striving to accomplish the cause of national liberation revolution and social progress.

Their struggle for changing the old international economic order, therefore, is an exercise of their legitimate sovereignty that no one can infringe upon and it fully accords with the trend of the present time when the world people aspire after an independent development.

The era of independence demands that, as all other matters, so the international economic order should be a fair order based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and independence and on the exercise of full and permanent sovereignty by each country over its natural resources and all its economic activities.

In the recent years, the countries of the new-emerging forces, through their united struggle, have dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists who bossed the show in the international economic relations, thereby shaking the old international economic order to its very foundation, and took a series of reasonable steps to set up a new international economic order.

Today more than 100 countries of the new-emerging forces have joined the "group of 77 countries" representing their common economic interests and, bound together by close ties, are struggling against the harsh economic plunder by the imperialists and for establishing a new international economic order. This shows that the struggle of the countries of the new-emerging forces is daily developing in depth.

The historic task for radically changing the old international economic order can be successfully carried out only by joint efforts of all the developing countries.

As the countries of the new-emerging forces have proceeded into the international arena with a united force and their influence is ever growing, the U.S.-led imperialists are viciously manoeuvring to smash these revolutionary forces one by one by splitting them and estranging them from each other at any cost.

Under such condition, the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces should stand against the imperialists' vicious and crafty alienating manoeuvres with the strategy of unity and persistently wage a powerful struggle against the imperialists.

At the same time, they should further strengthen and develop the economic and technical cooperation among the countries of the new-emerging forces.

The common struggle of the countries of the new-emerging forces for establishing a new international economic order is a sacred cause of building a new world. (KCNA)

"KCIA's" Anti-Chongryun Din

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are ever more zealously conducting a smear campaign to slander the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wreck the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) after their abortive attempt to take to south Korea a Chongryun functionary whom they kidnapped by mobilising gangsters of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and use him for their plot.

According to a report, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique requested the Japanese authorities to "control" the activities of Chongryun, spreading a lie that the Chongryun functionary, who narrowly escaped from danger a few days ago, defying the threat, blackmail, appeasement and deception by the gangsters, was "abducted" by Chongryun. On September 26 they complained that the Japanese government took a "passive attitude" toward their request and repeatedly submitted a brigandish demand to the Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryun, threatening that this case will "cause the worst situation" in the "south Korea-Japan relations" since the "August 15 sniping incident."

On the other hand, the puppets kicked up a malicious anti-Chongryun racket by mobilizing the agents of the "federation of Koreans in Japan for the promotion of democracy," a bogus organisation cooked up by them, croaking that the "repatriation" of the vice-Director of the Sidea Co., to "the north" must be prevented.

In this connection papers in Pyongyang September 28 run commentaries flaying the despicable treacherous moves of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to wreck Chongryun.

A Rodong Sinmun commentary says: This shameless and despicable anti-Chongryun din the puppets kicked up, going into hysteria as their attempt to kidnap the Chongryun functionary miscarried, is a big political plot designed to suppress compatriots abroad and their democratic, patriotic organisation at the hands of others.

The Korean people, the commentary says, will not allow anybody to provoke Chongryun but will continue to do everything possible to ensure the patriotic activities of Chongryun and compatriots in Japan.

It has been brought to daylight that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's plot to spirit the Chongryun functionary to south Korea after abducting him was intended from the beginning to undermine Chongryun by using him in their intrigue and was a criminal act committed in accordance with the carefully prearranged plan.

It is a widely known fact that the south Korean puppets shamelessly tried to shift the responsibility for the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" engineered by themselves and even for their "sniping incident" against traitor Pak Jung Hi onto us and Chongryun and repeatedly entreated the Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryun with these incidents as an excuse.

This time, too, the puppets are raising an anti-Chongryun racket, spreading a lie and distorting facts. But, this habitual trick only proves that the recent gangsterism was motivated by the sinister political aim of suppressing and wrecking Chongryun.

In the wake of the abduction case the puppets repeatedly asked the Japanese authorities to suppress Chongryun talking about the "south Korea-Japan relations." This act fully shows that their subversive machinations against Chongryun have become extremely reckless.

Unpardonable is the act of human butchery committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors to suppress at the hands of others Chongryun and compatriots in Japan who are devoting themselves to the patriotic cause for the country and the people in an alien land far away from the homeland, the commentary says, and continues:

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are committing most shameful criminal acts without hesitation in Japan. Using Japan as a base of "CIA" agents, they kidnapped in broad daylight a political opponent in exile, flagrantly violating the sovereignty of Japan, and are engaged in subversive activities and sabotages against Chongryun under the legal and moral protection of Japan and in vicious abuses and slanders against the democratic forces of Japan.

The Japanese authorities must deal a proper blow to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who built a base in Japan for overseas intelligence activities and are engaged in international gangsterism and immediately banish the agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency from Japan.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must apologize for their vicious criminal act of kidnapping the functionary of Chongryun in an attempt to use him for their political trick and discontinue at once the base manoeuvres against Chongryun.

(KCNA)

Japanese Warships, Warplanes Harass DPRK Ship

The Korean Central News Agency, upon authorization, states as follows:

On September 23 the Japanese reactionaries committed a grave provocation against the trading ship of our country "Sugun" sailing in the high seas.

According to information from the ship "Sugun", that day the Japanese authorities kept a strict watch on our trading ship "Sugun" passing the Tsugaru Straits in the high seas, mobilized four naval ships to pursue the ship up to 100 meters behind it and, further, sent fighter planes to obstruct her normal navigation.

As to the ship "Sugun," she is a trading ship belonging to the Korean Taehung Shipping Company; she was heading for Osaka, Japan, carrying freight under a trade contract concluded between the Paekgumsan Corporation of our country and the Tanishoji Corporation of Japan.

The Japanese authorities' threat by force to our peaceable trading ship is a criminal act violating international law and international usage and an unscrupulous challenge proceeding from their hostile policy towards our country.

We pungently denounce with surging national indignation the unpardonable criminal act of the Japanese authorities.

This was not the first provocative act of the Japanese reactionaries against our trading ship.

Each time our peaceable ship "Mangyongbong" was sailing to Japan, they hampered her navigation in every way, barred her entry into and anchorage at a Japanese port. When the ship was anchoring at a port, they threatened personal safety of our crewmen, mobilizing hooligans to commit all sorts of provocations hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Such act of the Japanese reactionaries is a hostile act presenting a sharp contrast to the invariable humanitarian measures of our Democratic People's Republic of Korea which offered a safe shelter from a storm to Japanese ships, protected the lives of their crewmen and leniently treated and sent back even Japanese ships which illegally intruded deep into our territorial waters.

Clear is the aim pursued by the Japanese authorities when they committed the provocation against the ship "Sugun" this time, persisting in their hostile policy toward us.

It is to key up the tension partaking in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique isolated within and without, wreck the good neighbourly relations between the Korean and the Japanese people and undermine the high external prestige of our Republic.

But the Japanese reactionaries are miscalculating.

They will get nothing from opposing our Republic and threatening our ship.

The Japanese authorities must renounce the hostile policy toward our people and stop committing provocations against our peaceable ship.

If the Japanese reactionaries continue to perpetrate provocations against our ship defying our warnings, they will be held entirely responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

Pyongyang, September 25, 1976.

Truth of Panmunjom Incident

Contribution by English Journalist, Ian McDonald

(2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

To complete the record of events, it should be noted that it was the DPRK which put up proposals aimed at guarding against a repetition of such a clash—"keep the Security Forces apart." The U.S. promptly rejected it. The puppet south echoed the rejection. Then the U.S., on second thought, accepted it. Like the "regrettable" expression, the U.S. first rejected it, then was forced to acknowledge and accept it. Why the change of face? The answer is clear if one considers the dilemma of being trapped in one's own web of lies.

Of course, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could have responded with equal and opposite force on the 21st when the tree was finally cut down, and that is what the U.S. action invited and maybe even hoped for. But the DPRK wants a peaceful settlement of the Korean question—it refuses to ignite the fuse of war; in fact, it set out to defuse the situation even before this ultimate act of the desperadoes. In the carefully worded statement presented by the representative of the north at the hastily called meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (the so-called UN Command) they called the happening "regretful". Note that the DPRK did not express regret for their action, which they claim was not of their making. They said "'It is a good thing that no big incident has occurred at Panmunjom for a long time. However, it is regretful that an incident occurred in the joint security area at Panmunjom at this time.' It said both sides should make efforts to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future."

This statement, though received, was not released in Washington until 36 hours later, i.e. Sunday noon, for which no explanation was given. But it did allow time for the military-backed action of cutting down the tree to be carried out, and to get all the war threats, the show of force, under way. Then, in an expression of self-righteousness, deliberately misinterpreting the expression of regret as a "back-handed apology" from the President of the DPRK, the U.S. rejected the statement, before finally accepting it, as we have said.

The south was apparently caught unprepared for the U.S.-created incident and the U.S. responses, which of course they echoed, and have been trying to find arguments, however illogical, to put the blame on the north. For example, the KCIA said, (Mainichi Daily News, Tokyo 4/9/76) "We think it was premeditated. It was designed to emphasize to the world that there was a northward invasion threat from the south—to show that—because your (USA) soldiers are there the trouble occurs.—The incident was aimed at the Colombo Non-aligned Conference and the United Nations.—President Kim Il Sung expressed his regret over the incident (because of) the unexpected, strong American military response.—" and so on. Take the last statement first. The expression of regret came before the U.S. response got under way, as we have already pointed out. It was a simple statement such as would be made by one wanting to preserve peace, however tenuous, and in no sense indicated that the DPRK accepted responsibility or blame for the "regrettable" incident.

Premeditated by whom? one may ask. Who set the chain of events moving? Certainly not the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The facts reveal the opposite of Korea. The U.S. (UN Command) acted. The DPRK reacted, and strongly, and even maybe too strongly, but certainly in defense of its own rights.

The KCIA report seems strikingly frank, but it in no sense succeeds in putting the blame on the north. The incident emphasizes that there actually IS a threat from the south. It is a U.S. threat, and the trouble DOES occur because the U.S. troops are there. The incident WAS aimed at the Colombo Non-aligned Conference and the UNO. It was designed, it would appear, by the USA to damage the image of the north.

Then a Kyodo-Reuter despatch from Washington (Japan Times) 29/8/76 gives us another angle on what the U.S. was after. "The tentative conclustion is that President Gerald Ford, by ordering the U.S. show of force, re-established the American resolve to stand fast in those areas of the world where a U.S. presence sustains uneasy truce lines.—a display of U.S. military might in Korea primarily to assert American backing for Seoul and to bolster the confidence of other U.S. allies. He may also have been motivated, partly for domestic political reasons, to foster an image of a President unafraid to take decisive action in a confrontation with a hardline foe."

Seen this way one has to say "Watch out for a Mayaguez."

Jack Anderson, in his "Washington Merry-go-round," Japan Times 5/9/76, takes U.S. Presidential war-making history right back to 1845, the war with Mexico, about which Ulysees Grant wrote "We were sent to provoke a fight but it was essential Mexico should commence it." Admiral Hickover has shown that the American battleship Maine was not destroyed by a mine in Havana harbour, but "Remember the Maine" became the battlecry for the war with Spain that enabled the U.S. to supplant Spanish colonialism with its own form of exploitation, which we now know as "neo-colonialism," such as exists in Central and South America and in South Korea.

The Korean war broke out in 1950 in the most suspicious circumstances, to put it mildly, and formed the main current of U.S. efforts in the period from the expulsion of Chiang Kai Shek till the escalation of the Vietnam War after 1954, to "roll-back Communism"; Truman committed the forces of the U.S. "to fight in that ugly inconclusive war" in Korea without the consent of Congress. Anderson points out that the Pentagon got Eisenhower without the approval of Congress to approve plans to use nuclear weapons against the People's Republic of China over the Quemoy-Matsu crisis if it escalated. Then he takes us to the phony Tonkin Gulf incident which Johnson used to inflame the passions of the American people, and while he talked about peace was escalating the war on Vietnam.

So we say again—"Remember the Pueblo." "Remember the EC 121."

"Watch out for a Mayaguez."

Suppose then that we are now on the alert and keeping our powder dry, what else is there to explain the show of massive force, besides a President in election year trying to present a tough image? There is actually much more to the power play we have seen.

We must look at U.S. policy in respect of south Korea. Let the leaders speak for themselves.

The leaders of the United States have made no bones about their intention to stay in south Korea. They have been exceedingly frank about it. From Washington, on May 1, 1975 Schlesinger, the then Defense Secretary, said that "the forward defence zone after the withdrawal from Vietnam is Western Europe and south Korea."

On November 24, 1975, Secretary of State Kissinger said "The United States has a great interest in south Korea. The U.S. troops will remain in south Korea."

U.S. Secretary of Defence Rumsfeld said on July 27, 1976 "Korea and Japan, like Western Europe, are two defence strongpoints of the United States, and the forward deployment of the United States in this region is taken as the axis of global strategy."

And in line with this policy the U.S. State Department said on April 11, 1976, "it has no intention to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, but on the contrary, it will promptly take steps to reinforce the U.S. troops if necessary.

The admission that nuclear weapons had been deployed in south Korea came as far back as May 30, 1975, in the House of Representatives debate on the 1976 defense budget. It was stated then that tactical nuclear weapons with 1,000 shells and 54 planes capable of carrying nuclear bombs had been deployed in south Korea. In February this year the U.S. Defence Information Center listed the following nuclear weapons in south Korea: 192 nuclear bombs carried by F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, 56 × 8 in. nuclear shells, 152 × 155 mm nuclear shells, 144 nuclear warheads for "Nike Hercules" missiles (ground to air), 80 nuclear warheads for "Honest John" rockets (ground to ground), 12 nuclear warheads for "Sergeant" missiles (ground to ground), 25-50 nuclear mines. And former rear-Admiral Gene LaRoque says, "Many of these nuclear warheads are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line with north Korea."

The blatancy that has come into U.S. statements of policy is not by chance, nor is it evidence of a new degree of honesty that has suddenly crept into a policy backed by the lying propaganda we have become accustomed to. It is clearly intended as nuclear blackmail. On June 20, 1975 Schlesinger said "I think you know well that we have deployed tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea". Then in February this year came the assertion that they would "not hesitate to resort to the forestalling use of nuclear weapons", and at top level on May 27, 1976 Rumsfeld said they "will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons in a war in Korea."

So now we have it—the threat of the pre-emptive first use of nuclear weapons.

Conventional weapons (with the U.S. trying hard to get nuclear weapons accepted as "Conventional"), additional troops, even increasing the size of a division, the introduction of Lance missiles, with greater range than "Honest John" and "Sergeant", the latest type of fighter-bombers, the F-111, the modern AC 130 troop and equipment transport planes, all these have been added to the military preparedness plan. From Thailand, as reported in July, the notorious 8th tactical fighter wing was also deployed to south Korea.

This tells only part, but a significant part of the background story to Panmunjom. It was not an isolated happening of mischance. It was part of the deliberate policy of the USA. It was intended to block the independent and peaceful re-unification of Korea and keep the tension alive.

What does the U.S. want? The U.S. wants the means to go on commandeering the resources of other countries, especially the developing ones that have the resources but not the means to exploit them. Then too, it is only by maintaining a state of tension that the competitive armaments race can be kept going to fill the coffers of the armaments makers, who play such an enormous part in sustaining the capitalist economy of the USA and other rich developed countries. And by keeping the competitive spending on arms high, the development of the economies of socialist states as well as the developing countries is held back by this wasteful expenditure, and their indebtedness to the rich countries increases until they are all in hock.

Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield is reported to have said on August 7 to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "Korea is a time bomb that has yet to be defused".

"War could be closer than we think", says an article in the N.Z. Monthly Review, July. "The U.S. has opted to cure its depression and solve its 7.5% unemployment by a massive increase in the manufacture and sale of arms. 'The largest peacetime defence budget in history' Ford brags.".

So keep the tension on. Make the nations buy arms. Spend another billion on arms for south Korea—and pull Japan in even deeper till the forces of Japan and south Korea are fully integrated.

This is just what happened over Panmunjom.

When "standby alert for an emergency" was called, a squadron (18-20) of F-4 Phantoms (nuclear capable) left Okinawa, Japan, for Korea. That was on August 19.

At Yokota base, almost in the heart of Tokyo, 15 oil tanker planes were deployed August 20. Iwakuni base (Marine Corps) was alerted to be ready for take-off with its AV-8A Harriers for local guerilla warfare and a VMA 513 Unit with VTOL aircraft readied. Over Aug. 21-22, C-141 and C-130 transport planes were taking off from Iwakuni.

The U.S. aircraft-carrier Midway, with its 5 ship escort of cruisers and destroyers, was made ready to leave its Japanese home-port at dawn on August 20. They moved out and lay at anchor until evening, while barges loaded them with vast tons of ammunition from the Uraga depot. Thus loaded, they left for Korean waters.

And so on and so on... During the 3-day period, it became clearer than ever that U.S. forces exercise at will their complete "freedom of use" of bases in Japan for military maneuvers. It showed most clearly that under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, and the new "Korea clause" that identifies the security of Korea with the security of Japan (Japan-U.S. joint communique of 1975) the military integration of Japan, the U.S., and the "ROK" is already a fact, and is being rapidly reinforced.

Willy-nilly, under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Japan is a part of the U.S. plot, cooked up with the conscious planning of the right-wing leaders, some of whom are former war criminals, some agents of the CIA, and all involved in a big-money gamble to get control of the major parts of the south Korean economy. Militarily, plans are well in hand for joint-U.S.-Japan operations in "an emergency", and the people of Japan, in whom sovereignty is supposed to rest, could find themselves dragged without their consent into another U.S. adventure

U.S. Provocations Continue in JSA

PANMUNJOM Sep. 25 (KCNA)—A meeting of security officers of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on September 23 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting the security officer of our side sternly protested against the provocations of new form committed by the enemy after an accord on the change of security arrangements in the Joint Security Area was reached between both sides and came into effect to secure conditions for preventing a clash between the guards of the two sides and guaranteeing security in this area.

About 7:12 A.M. on September 22, three guards of the enemy side near their post in the Joint Security Area shouted at our guard on his routine duty at a post near the Military Demarcation Line and made a dirty gesture to him. When our guard did not respond to their provocation, they perpetrated the provocative act of throwing stones at him.

Earlier, on September 21, a group of guards of the enemy side came near the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area, brandished clubs, spat and threw cigarette ends at our guards across the MDL for one hour in an attempt to provoke them.

If the enemy continues with such provocations, it might entail grave consequences, the security officer of our side noted. He strongly demanded the enemy side stop reckless provocations.

The enemy committed one more grave provocation in the Joint Security Area, despite the protest lodged by our side at the meeting of security officers on September 23 against the provocation of new form committed by the enemy.

According to the protest made by the security officer of our side at the meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission held on the 25th on the spot of the incident in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom at the request of our side, at around 19 hours 15 minutes on September 24 the enemy perpetrated a provocation by throwing stones and booklets of political propaganda at the post of our side from near the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area.

On the same day the enemy obstructed the performance of duty by the personnel of our side several times.

And, at around 10 hours 30 minutes on September 25, the enemy near the Panmun bridge committed a provocative act of threatening a man of our side who was on duty at the post of our side on its opposite side by openly brandishing daggers and clubs and shouting toward him.

At the meeting the security officer of our side accused the enemy of such acts, showing it the booklets scattered by the enemy, and strongly demanded that the enemy take a responsible step for an end to provocations.

No Justification Found for U.S. Presence in S. Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea is an irresistible demand of the times today and the struggle for this is actually being vigorously waged in all parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are persistently trying to flout world opinion and justify their aggression forces' occupation of south Korea with a ridiculous sophism, going against the trend of the times and the desire of the people.

The U.S. imperialists, first of all, invented a fiction of "threat of southward invasion" and are noisily trumpeting it to keep their aggression forces in south Korea for an indefinite period.

The threat actually existing in the peninsula is not the "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward invasion. And the gun report comes not from the north but every time from the south.

More than 42,000 U.S. imperialist aggression troops armed with nuclear weapons stay on in south Korea today, using it as their aggressive military base, and huge armed forces comprising the puppet army 700,000 strong armed with U.S.-made weapons plus the "homeland defence reserve forces" over three million strong and so forth are maintained there. Put in "combat posture," they incessantly commit acts of war provocation to invade the northern half of the DPRK, thus creating a constant danger of war. Who would believe the stupid jargon that south Korea possessed of colossal quantities of weapons including nuclear arms and other sophisticated weapons and more troops than the northern half is facing a "threat from the north"?

The so-called "threat of southward invasion" is nothing but a fabrication invented by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea and their aggression and war provocation manoeuvres.

As it is impossible any longer to justify their occupation of south Korea with the flag of the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists are now foolishly trying to justify it with such trash as the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty."

Everyone knows that the "UN forces" are no more than the U.S. imperialist aggression forces illegally occupying south Korea under the cloak of the United Nations and the "UN Command" is nothing but the pronoun of the command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. Therefore, the dissolution of the "UN Command" is unthinkable apart from the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The U.S. imperialists label their aggression forces the "UN forces" when they see it favourable to use the name of the United Nations for the justification of their occupation of south Korea and argue that they are not the "UN forces" when it is unfavourable to use that name. This sophism of theirs vividly reveals the brigandish intention of the aggressor.

As for the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" vociferously advertised by the U.S. imperialists, it is an illegal and aggressive paper cooked up by the beasts with the south Korean puppets who can represent none of the Korean people, in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. None of the Korean people recognizes it.

Furthermore, no one can deny the hard fact that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops had crawled into south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" already before the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" was rigged up.

The U.S. imperialists viciously attempt to justify the occupation of south Korea by their aggression forces with the phraseology of "balance of forces" and "preservation of peace."

What kind of "balance of forces" is necessary to reunify the divided territory and nation and why the aggression forces must stay in preserving peace?

The maintenance of peace in Korea is guaranteed not by something like "balance of forces" allegedly retained by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops but by the peaceful efforts of the DPRK Government.

The "balance of forces" and "preservation of peace" premise division, in every respect. They are nothing but a ridiculous piffle of the aggressor and the traitor for creating "two Koreas" and keeping the U.S. imperialist aggression troops stationed in south Korea permanently.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists utter the preposterous nonsense that they have no idea of withdrawing their aggression forces, claiming that south Korea is a "key to the security in the Asian region" and the "frontline defence zone" directly linked to the U.S. security.

Why on earth is south Korea the "frontline defence zone" directly linked to the security of the United States thousands of miles away from Korea?

In openly declaring south Korea their "frontline defence zone" and raising outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists seek the foolish aim of pulling the wool over the eyes of the world people and misleading world opinion and perpetuating their aggression forces' occupation of south Korea.

All the facts patently show how viciously the U.S. imperialists are attempting to keep their aggression forces in south Korea for an indefinite period.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists justify the occupation of south Korea by their forces.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish scheme to keep their aggression forces in south Korea indefinitely under absurd pretexts and must withdraw from south Korea without delay in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must immediately stop the treacherous act of imploring for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

(Concluded)

In any event, war or no war, it is economic imperialism, with south Korea maintained as the worst example of neo-colonialism in Asia, and Japan a junior partner to U.S imperialist and hegemonistic aims.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. is a thrust of nuclear weapons into the vitals of the people of Asia. It is time to force the murderer to withdraw his weapons before the nuclear poison spreads to the whole body of humanity. It is time to bind up the wounds of the people of Korea, victims of U.S. policy, a task for the UNO to tackle this year, and let the people of that unjustly divided country find the joy of reunification, and the 31-year old dividing line with its cut-down tree be abolished forever.

(Concluded)

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